

in the said circular were false and misleading when applied to an article of the composition disclosed by analysis: "All Information and statements contained in this folder comply with every law that constitutes true advertising. Valium is a formula, the ingredients of which comply with pure food and drug laws as they exist today."

On March 21, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

28993. Misbranding of Orosepto. U. S. v. 135 Bottles of Orosepto. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 41999. Sample No. 8500-D.)

The labeling of this product contained false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative and therapeutic effectiveness.

On March 18, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 135 bottles of Orosepto at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 28, 1937, by Great Lakes Laboratories, from Cleveland, Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Orosepto * * * Knox Chemical Co., New York."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of water, alcohol, and small proportions of zinc chloride, saccharin, formaldehyde, menthol, oil of cinnamon, and red coloring matter.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement borne on the label, regarding its curative or therapeutic effect, "For Bleeding Gums, Pyorrhoea," was false and fraudulent.

On May 4, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

28994. Adulteration and misbranding of Epsom salts. U. S. v. 6,800 Pounds of Epsom Salts. Default decree of condemnation. Product delivered to a charitable institution. (F. & D. No. 41993. Sample No. 2805-D.)

This product was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia but differed from the standard established by that authority, since it contained not more than 97.48 percent of anhydrous magnesium sulphate; whereas the pharmacopoeia requires that Epsom salts contain not less than 99.5 percent of anhydrous magnesium sulphate.

On March 21, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 6,800 pounds of Epsom salts at Denver, Colo., consigned by Wyoming Chemicals, Inc., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 7, 1938, from Medicine Bow, Wyo., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized by the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said pharmacopoeia; and its own standard of strength, quality, and purity was not stated on the container.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that it was offered for sale under the name of another article, namely, "Epsom Salts U. S. P.," whereas it was not Epsom salts U. S. P.

On May 3, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the product was ordered delivered to a charitable institution to be used for purposes other than medicinal.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

28995. Misbranding of McDonald's Crystalene. U. S. v. 52 Bottles of McDonald's Crystalene and 52 Sample Envelopes of McDonald's Crystalene Laxative Pills. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 41455. Sample No. 48459-C.)

The labeling of these products contained false and fraudulent representations regarding their curative and therapeutic effectiveness.

On January 18, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court